THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c) Nuddea Mills Co. is locked out due to industrial disputes affecting about 4000 workers. Under the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 the State Govt. is the appropriate authority for dealing with cases of mills that are closed on account of industrial disputes. The Central Government has been taking various measures from time to time for improving the working of the jute industry.

Setting up of Small Industrial Development Bank of India

3518. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has decided to set up the Small Industrial Development Bank of India as its subsidiary;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and what would be the functions of this subsidiary; and

(c) by when the above SIDBI is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) It has been decided to establish a Small Industries Development Bank of India. The new bank would be a subsidiary of the Industrial Development Bank of India. The equity of the new bank would be Rs. 250 crores. Suitable steps for setting up of the Bank are being taken.

Financial help to Families of those killed by Punjab Terrorists

3519 SHRI N. E. BALARAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial help is given to the families of those killed in Punjab at the hands of terrorists;

(b) if so, the number of families who have been given such help in 1985, 1986, 1987 and in 1988 up to June (year-wise);

(c) whether CRPF men, policemen and other persons killed by terrorists are also given financial assistance; and

(d) if so, the amount given to each category, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (c) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

Supreme Court judgement on hand-cuffing

3520. SHRI SATYA PRAASH MALAVIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court in it a recent judgement has directed the Union of India to frame clear guidelines on handicuffing of an accused, within three months;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Court has also framed certain guidelines in this regard and if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Supreme Court of India in its order on Writ Petition CRL No 163 of 1988 dated 4-8-1988 has laid down that guidelines for use of handcuffs may be issued in accordance with the judgement delivered by the hon'ble Court in a case of Prem Shankar Shukla V/s Delhi Administration (SCR 855—1980).

(c) In the earlier judgement of 1980, the Supreme Cout has laid down that routine handcuffing of undertrial prisoners is violative of articles 14, 19 and 21 of the Constitution. The nature of offence or accusation should not be regarded as a criteria to determine the handcuffling of prisoners. It is only in exceptional circumstances where there is no other reasonable way of preventing the escape of the prisoner that recourse to handcuffing him may be taken. Even in such extreme cases, where handcuffs have to be put on, escorting authority must record contemporaneously the reasons for doing so. These recorded reasons must be shown to the Presiding Judge and his approval should be taken. Once the Court directs that the handcuffs are not to be used, no escorting authority should overrule this direction. Armed escorts and extra guards can take care of exceptional needs. The Supreme Court felt that it was desirable that the custodial authority should inform the Court of the circumstances in which handcuffling has been resorted to and the justification thereof.

Mobilisation of resources

3521. KUMARI SAYEED KHATUN:
SMT. VEENA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government's reaction to Planning Commissions suggestion for higher share of direct taxes to mobilise resources for the Eighth Plan; and

(b) what is Government reaction to Planning Commission's sukgestion for reduction in effective interest rates on Government borrowings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) and (b) The suggestions are being considered by the Planning Commission as part of the eighth Plan exercises. These will be taken into account by Government in formulating its policies, during the eighth Plan.

Setting up of a currency paper or currency press mill in Vadodara

3522. SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a proposal to set up currency paper or currency press mill in Vadodara in Gujarat:

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Public Investments Board has sanctioned the amount to set up Currency Paper or Currency Press Mill; and

(c) whether any action has been taken to set up currency paper or currency press mill in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) There was a proposal in 1974 for setting up New Security Paper Mill near Vadodara in order to supplement the indigenous production of the Security Paper. After examining various factors involved, it was felt more desirable to modernise the existing Security Paper Mill at Hoshangabad rather establish a New Mill. Accordingly, the Security Paper Mill at Hoshangabad was modernised in 1983 raising its production capacity.

Arrest under the narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances Act

3523. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of the total arrests made in the country (arrests of foreigners to be shown separately) ended up in conviction under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act since its enactment;

(b) what are the reasons for the low conviction rate under the above Act; and

(c) what according to the analysis, if any, are the shortcomings in the Act/ prooess of investigations or deficiencies in the law enforcing machinery resulting in low conviction rate under the above Act stating the manner in which Government propose to remedy the situation?